THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 116. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ℔ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, [illegible], are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., Assistant U. S. Consulate, } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate.
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the Ship *ABERGELDIE*, of Aberdeen, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said Vessel.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted as Partners with us at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPARD WETMORE, and Mr. JOHN BURGESS GOODRIDGE.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st September, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai,*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or.
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¾ % per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1 % per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents, alone or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void,

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾; and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. BLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £300 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
" LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai. March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR, Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE *INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND* AT THE ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.,
BASS' BEER bottled in Pints, by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILDER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.

THE HOUSES and GROUNDS presently occupied by RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., and the Rev. JOHN HOBSON. For particulars apply to

CAPTAIN WADE.

Shanghai, 22nd September, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. McCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONSIEUR LEFEVRE,

PAINTER & DECORATOR OF HOUSES,

DESIRES to apprize the public that he is ready to undertake business on reasonable terms, and hopes by diligent attention to his patrons to merit their orders and give every satisfaction.

SCENE PAINTING, GILDING, and any ornamental work undertaken. References to Mr. P. F. RICHARDS will be promptly attended to.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now opened their celebrated Establishment at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s, where they are prepared with an Elegant Selected Stock of different Sizes, Fine Gilt Cases and Plates entirely adapted for these Climates, consisting of Japan, inlaid, Single and Double Gilt, Embryo, Jenny Lind, Love Tokens, Souvenirs &c., to take Portraits, Miniatures, Groups Copies, Views, &c., in such Fine and Artist like manner hitherto unequalled. Parties wishing their Daguerreotypes taken for the purpose of having them copied in Chinese Oil Paints will find this an eligible opportunity, as our instruments are of that class to give the finest and sharpest impression of human features such as Chinese cannot imitate but from a copy.

Ladies and Gentlemen, are kindly solicited to call and examine specimens at their earliest convenience as our stay here will be for only one fortnight.

C. DUBEN,
L. SAURMAN, } *Daguerreotypists.*

Shanghai, 24th September, 1852.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂通號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

How Kah-pang Pěh-siu, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and PANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woo-sein,* consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

WANG-TSAE-DONG.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

WHITAKER & PERT,
SAIL-MAKERS;

BEG to announce that they have joined partnership and intend to carry on the business of SAIL-MAKERS on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth*. Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER. SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

SHANGHAE REGATTA,
1852.

ENTRANCES will be received for the following RACES up to the *20th of OCTOBER*, by order of the COMMITTEE.—

1.—GIG RACE—*For* GIGS—*pulling 4 Oars—for a Cup presented by an Amateur.*

2.—TRIAL RACE—*For* WHERRIES—*pulling single Sculls—for* Drs. 35 *from the Fund* —Previous winners of a Single Scull race excluded.

3.—WHERRY RACE—*For* WHERRIES—*pulling pair of Oars or double Sculls—for a Cup presented by an Amateur.*

4.—LADIES' PURSE—*For* WHERRIES—*pulling Single Sculls—Prize the* Ladies' Purse *with* Drs. 100 *added.*

Entrance Drs. 5 for each Boat.

A Circular respecting Races with Ship's Boats and Sailing Boats, will be issued on a future day.

No Public Subscription will be required this year.

Shanghai, 29th September, 1852.

SHANGHAE RACES.
Autumn Meeting.
THURSDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1852.

1st Race.—SHANGHAE PARK STAKES, *for all* PONIES—*Winners of Cups and Plates excluded—Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2 *each, with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round and a distance.*

2d Race.—GRIFFINS PLATE, *value* Drs. 40, *for* CHINA MAIDEN PONIES—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Five Ponies to start or no race—Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

3d Race.—MANILA CUP, *for imported* PONIES, *value* Drs. 40—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

4th Race.—SCURRY STAKES, *for* CHINA PONIES—*Catch weights—Entrance* Drs. 1, *with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round.*

5th Race.—A SWEEPSTAKES, *for all* HORSES; *particulars to be afterwards published.*

6th Race.—LADIES' PURSE.—"Weight and contents unknown"—*For all* PONIES—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2—*Once round from the Willows.*

7th Race.—NATIVE PLATE, *value* 10,000 Cash *for all* PONIES—*Indian and Chinese Riders—Twice round.*

RULES.

1. Entrance fees for Cups and Plates to go to the fund.
2. Races to commence each day at 2 o'clock P.M. First saddling bell to be rung at ¼ before 2.
3. Ten minutes allowed between each race. On the second saddling bell being rung, all ponies going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
4. All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
5. All objections to ponies or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
6. Any alterations in names of ponies that have run before must be entered as "so-and-so" late "so-and-so."
7. Twelve hands to carry 9-stone and 4-lbs. extra for every inch above. Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.
8. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the Pony. And no allowance for Mares or Geldings.
9. Three Ponies to start or no race.
10. Riders to appear in racing costume.
11. All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken: and all entries to be made to the Clerk of the Course, on or before *Saturday, the 30th October*, and all Ponies to be measured on the 1st *November.*
12. The Committee will act as Stewards with power to add to their number.
13. In the event of there being a fourth heat for any one Race, the three winners only can start.
14. Height of Ponies limited to 13-hands 2-inches.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1852.

[illegible] MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and-a-half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

Shanghae Market Report.
October 15th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—40-yards, Drs. 3 *a* 3.05 —Sales 26,000 pieces—30-yards Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.30 per piece.

American Grey Sheetings.—Drs. 2—40-yards 10 catty at Drs. 2.70 *a* 2.80—11¼ catty at Drs. 2.85 *a* 2.90—30-yards Drs. 2 per piece.

Jeans.—30-yards Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.80—40-yards 3.40 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—Have continued in good demand since the date of our last report, the deliveries have been about 170,000 pieces, and the following are about the present quotations—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 1.75 *a* 1.90
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.05 *a* 2.16
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.70

White Shirtings.—Have been in fair demand at about Drs. 1.75 for the low reeds to Drs. 2.85 for 72 reed—the deliveries reported amount to 45,000 pieces.

Woollens.—*Spanish Stripes*—The sales of these have again been large, and may be put at 3,000 pieces. Prices are rather lower and a good assortment of fair to fine quality cannot be quoted at over 95 cents *a* Drs. 1.05 per yard.

Long Ells.—The sales have been 3,500 pieces at Drs. 6.85 for HH Scarlet—and Drs. 6.75 for CPH.

Camlets.—The sales reported are only 200 pieces at Drs. 21.25 *a* 21.50.

Straits Produce.—We quote—

Black Pepper.—Siam, Drs. 8.10 *a* 8.30 per pcl.

White Pepper.—Drs. 11 *a* 12 per pecul.

Rattans.—Drs. 3.25 *a* 3.75 for Straits—and Drs. 4.60 *a* 4.70 for best Banjarmassing, per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 4 *a* 4.50—Fair [illegible] Drs. 5.50 *a* 10—Indian, Drs. 11 *a* 12 per pecul.

Ebony.—Ceylon, Drs. 1.75 *a* 1.80—Inferior 50 cents *a* Dr. 1 per pecul.

Flints.—40 cents per pecul.

Cloves.—Drs. 18 *a* 22 per pecul, for best.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.50 per pecul.

Sea Weed.—Drs. 2.90 for inferior—and Drs. 5 *a* 6 for best.

Tin.—Banca, Drs. 18.25—Straits, Drs. 14 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3.30 *a* 3.50 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Singapore, Drs. 1.00 *a* 1.10 —Penang and Siam, Drs. 1.75 *a* 1.90 per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Black Teas.—A large business has been done in *Black Teas* since the departure of the last Steamer, and not less than 100 chops of *Congous* have been settled at a further advance of 1 *a* 1¼ Taels: a few of these, say 20 chops, are intended for Sydney and the United States. Much difficulty still exists in getting the Teas from the interior and not more than 300 chops have yet arrived in this place although the total settlements are upwards of 380; the unsold stock is consequently very trifling, say 30 *a* 40 chops, of which only about half is on the spot. Up to same period last year the settlements were 350 chops and the unsold stock 60. In Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes nothing of consequence has been done, but some large settlements of Oolongs and Pouchongs have been made principally for the United States, say 2,500 packages at 10 *a* 17 Taels.

Green Teas—Operations for America have again been very large, and all suitable qualities have been taken almost as fast as they have arrived at about previous quotations. Some considerable purchases have also been made for England at prices rather in favor of buyers, particularly for Gunpowders, which are full 2 Taels cheaper. Total settlements to date may be called 300,000 packages—230 for America—50 for England—20 for Sydney. Unsold stock is very trifling, say 20,000 packages.

Silk.—Prices of Silk remain nearly the same as our last quotations except the lower qualities of Tsatlee and Taysaam which are slightly lower. The deliveries continue to be considerable, and the shipments since 1st July we estimate at upwards of 17,500 bales, against 9,500 bales at same period last year and 7,400 bales the end of October in the previous season. We quote—

Tsatlee, No. 1 & 2, good chop, Drs. 420—No. 2, do., Drs. 400 *a* 405—No. 3, Drs. 375 *a* 385—Common, Drs. 340 *a* 355. *Taysaam*, fair to good, Drs. 300 *a* 320—Middling, Drs. 275 *a* 285—Coarse offering at Drs. 170 *a* 180.

Some small lots of Shaou-hing Taysaam have been settled at about Drs. 280 per pecul.

Opium.—*Malwa*—Until the close of the month continued dull at our last quotaion of Drs. 505 *a* 510. A rally took place on the 4th, and prices improved to Drs. 510 *a* 515 with heavy deliveries both to order and for cash, and on the 5th, some few sales were made *a* Drs. 515 *a* 520. The arrival of the *Iona* on that day with heavy supplies known to be close at hand, an usual amount of orders in the possession of tea and silk men, and great scarcity of dollars, combined to give the market a downward tendency, increased further by the arrivals of *Aurora*, *Lanrick* and *Deane*, on the 10th and 11th. Our quotation is now nominal *a* Drs. 500 *a* 505. Deliveries are estimated *a* 1,300 chests, and the Stock *a* 4,000 chests. *Patna.*—As usual has fluctuated considerably and a good deal of speculation has ensued consequent on the small supplies that have come forward. We last quoted Drs. 585 for high Nos. by the 25th it had reached 586 *a* 592 and on the 4th, Drs. 613 but declined again by the 10th at Drs. 590 and is now quoted Drs. 577 *a* 583. Deliveries 300 chests. Stock 150 chests.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits at 5*s.* 1½*d.*
Document Bills, 5*s.* 2*d.*
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 238 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s., 4 per cent premium, added on Sh. Drs.

Freights.—To England, £2 10*s.* for Tea, and £3 for Silk.
To America, Drs. 8 *a* 9 for 40 cubic feet.

Sycee.—Drs. 135.60, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 193 *a* 194, per 9*l.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—11 *a* 12 per cent discount.

Chopped Dollars.—None.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, October 16, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.: and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

MARRIED.—At Ningpo, September 20th, by the Rev. F. F. Gough, the Rev. W. A. RUSSELL, to MARY ANN eldest daughter of C. W. Leisk, Esq., of Singapore.

LATEST DATES.

England.	July 24.	Manila.	July 26.
Madras.	Aug. 7.	Sydney.	July 3.
Bombay.	Aug. 16.	New Zealand.	June 25.
Calcutta.	Aug. 18.	Amoy.	Aug. 19.
Colombo.	Aug. 21.	Hongkong.	Sept. 27.
Galle.	Aug. 21.	Ningpo.	Oct. 7.
Penang.	Aug. 26.	New York.	July 10.
Singapore.	Aug. 31.	Boston.	July 7.
Batavia.	Aug. 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 17.

SOME of those newspaper readers at a distance who take an interest in Chinese affairs, and who from the pertinacity with which the most exaggerated rumours have been trumpeted forth every month by one Hongkong paper, may feel disappointed that in again alluding to the "Insurrection in Kwang-see," we cannot announce to them that the Manchow Emperor has been deposed; it may be altogether unsatisfactory for such to be assured that the Ming Dynasty has *not* been restored, nor any other chosen, and that in fact "the rebels" are still the best part of a thousand miles distant from Peking. The silence we have for some time past maintained on the subject, is to be attributed however, more to the absence of well authenticated information, than to any doubt on our part of its serious importance. Thus much we may premise while we proceed to narrate such particulars as have come to our knowledge regarding the progress and present position of the movement.

Shortly after we last wrote on this topic, it became known here that the insurgent bands, passing by KWEI-LIN the Capital City of Kwang-see, which after investing, they had withdrawn from, had poured in great numbers into the contiguous districts of the province of Hoo-nan. For a time they carried everything before them. Two departmental cities and several places of less note fell into their hands. According to the Government Gazette these losses arose from the General defending that frontier allowing himself to be outmanœuvred by the insurgents, who are also described as capturing one of these cities by battering a breach in the walls with artillery. The resistance made here, so enraged the captors that they put to the sword all the officers civil and military, about thirty in number, who were taken prisoners, as also about thirteen hundred of the people. For these misfortunes the General was called to account, and the Plenipotentiary Sai-sangah was degraded several steps, but ordered to remain at his post.

Here their further progress in Hoo-nan seems to have been checked, and their plans for effecting a descent upon Chang-sha the Capital of that province, were baffled by the Government.

Subsequently their attention has been directed towards Kiang-see, and it has recently become known that they have taken two towns in Nan-gan-foo on the southwest frontier of that province. They thus threaten the line of communication with the province of Canton by the Mei-ling Pass, which is said to be held by a powerful Government force.

Such we think, however concise, conveys a correct idea of the operations of the insurgents or as they might perhaps be as correctly designated, marauding banditti, and this we believe to be their present position—having no hold of any extensive portion of Kwang-see, where their disturbances, originated—effectually checked in Hoo-nan, into which they made a savage inroad,—and their advance in Kiang-see very doubtful. The increasing danger has augmented the efforts of Government. Fresh calls for troops have been made and we hear that a thousand men are to be drafted from the garrison of Sung-kiang in this neighbourhood. Indeed we believe that should "the rebels" venture to any considerable distance from the Southern Mountain range, where the nature of the country affords them every advantage, the Government forces, ill led and ill disciplined as they are, and suffering the privations entailed by defective arrangements, and a corrupt Commissariat Administration, will not, in the open country fail to crush them.

But it is not to be disguised that the delay in reducing these bands is fraught with danger, inasmuch as it detracts from the moral weight of the Government, and the hereditary respect of the people for their rulers; it increases the danger of other outbreaks, and holds out a refuge to the lawless and disaffected, while it involves no inconsiderable loss of human life, and an enormous expenditure of money. The continuance of this state of things has given rise to many prejudicial rumours and increased the complaints against the officers of Government as a class. Among the many stories current we have been lately told that emissaries from the rebels have been negotiating terms with the citizens for the ransom or safety of Nan-chang-foo, the Capital of Kiang-see, which is not yet taken; that Kew-kiang an important position on the Yang-tsze-kiang where it receives the waters of the Poyang lake is taken,—or about to be;—and that *then*, three days by water will bring them to Nanking.[*] The young Emperor too, says rumour, has become addicted to pleasure, to the neglect of public business, ordering theatrical performers from Soo-chow, when he should be marshalling his hosts for the war, and much more of this sort.

We may be asked, of what materials are these insurgent bands composed? Are they led by any men of note? Are there any visible signs of defection among the officers of Government, civil or military? or have any of the troops revolted? In reply, so far as we have learned, they seem to be composed of the amalgamated brigandage of the southwest provinces, Kwang-tung, Kwang-see, Kwei-chow, and Hoo-nan, but chiefly of the two former,—that successful in their first resistance to Authority, the lawless and desperate from every quarter have flocked to join them,—the robbers from the hills, and the pirates from the coasts. With these perhaps are mingled a few disappointed aspirants to office, and some who have been dismissed.[†] But no man of mark has been heard of among them. The person who assumed the title of the King Tienteh, if we may believe the *Peking Gazette* was taken and executed months ago. The loyalty of the officials seems vouched for by lists of contributors from Governor-Generals giving ten thousand Taels in aid of the army, downwards in the scale of rank, and the sympathy of several of the northern provinces has been expressed in contributions of five hundred thousand Taels each, for the same purpose, while whatever may be said of the courage of the troops their fidelity seems unquestioned.

Our readers will now perhaps agree with us that while the character of these disturbances is such as to render any danger to the stability of the present Government a very remote contingency, they are nevertheless of a sufficiently grave nature to call for the serious attention of Foreigners interested in China, and by no means such as justify ridicule and incredulity. The avowed object of the leaders to overturn the Government is known to all the Empire, and *should* they succeed in their rumoured design upon Kew-kiang, they would obtain the command of the Yang-tsze-kiang, the consequences of which on trade would immediately be felt at Soo-chow, and at Shanghai in producing a disastrous stagnation in the demand for Foreign Manufactures.[‡] Under any circumstances however, it will be a consolation for the Chancellor of the British Exchequer to know that there is no risk whatever, either in peace or war, of any diminution in the supply of Tea, and as little of any danger to the Indian Revenue from Opium, and these interests being safe, we presume the claims of the Manchester Manufacturers will not weigh much with a Protectionist Ministry.

THE following letter that has come into our hands from an authentic source, confirms a passage in our news from Ningpo last week. We alluded to the detention of the Lorcha by the Portuguese Consul, in our paper of the 25th ulto.:—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—If you have not heard the following from some other quarter, perhaps you will be pleased to insert it now under the head of news from Ningpo.

Most of the Lorchas lying at Ningpo this summer, have discharged all their Canton sailors, on the pretence that they could no longer have confidence in them. This, of course, exasperated the Canton men, and they embraced every opportunity to have revenge. One of the feats performed by them was rather bold and daring. Lorcha No. 33 was lying in the river close by Ningpo, and surrounded by numbers of Junks and Lorchas. One night a party of Canton men came alongside, and finding no watch set, and the crew all below asleep, they went on board, battened down the hatches, and very deliberately weighing anchor, made off with the Lorcha. The Lorcha men thinking doubtless that "prudence was the better part of valour," made no very vigorous efforts to get on deck. Having reached Chinhai, and endeavoring to get out of the river, they ran foul of a Junk and knocked a hole in the Lorcha under her water line. Finding the water rushing in and thinking the Lorcha would certainly sink, they all deserted her. The Lorcha men then forced the hatches, came on deck, and succeeded in running the Lorcha on shore. They stopped the leak, and in a day or two took her back to Ningpo.

A few days since, five or six Lascars belonging to the bark *Hannah*, Captain Heritage, deserted. Captain H. having good reason to believe that they were on board Lorcha No. 60, obtained through the English Vice-Consul a search-warrant from the Portuguese Consul to search the Lorcha in question. While occupied in getting the search-warrant, the Lorcha dropped down to Chinhai. Captain H. followed it, went on board, and showed his search-warrant. The Captain of the Lorcha told him that he would give him his word there were no strangers on board, but that he would not allow him to search his vessel. Captain H. remonstrated, and appealed to the warrant from the Portuguese Consul, but only received the same reply in more bitter terms than before. Captain H. having no means of *forcing* a search was obliged to retreat without his men.

A good many Lorchas are detained at Ningpo for want of men. They find it very difficult to induce Ningpo men to ship with them.

The trading Junk seized by Lorchas some time since is still retained by the Portuguese Consul. He expresses his *determination not to give it up.*

NEMO.

12th October, 1852.

We give insertion to the following letter [illegible] explanation of a part of our correspondent's former letter published on Saturday last:—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MY DEAR SIR,—I omitted to state, in my notice of some works recently printed in Chinese, at the London Missionary Society's office in Hongkong, that the Rev. Samuel Dyer of that mission planned the two principal fonts of type now brought into such successful operation. His plan may be seen, fully set forth, in the *Chinese Repository* for Feb., 1833. Many of the punches were executed under the supervision of Mr. Dyer himself, and would doubtlessly have brought the work to a successful conclusion had his valuable life been spared. There was however, a want of uniformity and other imperfections about many of the punches; but these defects are constantly attendant upon the incipient stages of work of this kind, and can be remedied only by time and experience. This explanation is due to the memory of Mr. Dyer: but the fonts owe their present uniformity, beauty, and proximity to completeness to Mr. Cole's labors, as the London Missionary Society's agent, as fully I believe, as I intended to claim for him.—Yours very truly,

B. JENKINS.

Shanghai, October 11th, 1852.

WE are not aware of the object of the barricades mentioned. It is probable some of our readers may be able to give some information on the matter.—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Can you inform me by whom, or for what reason, the two barricades have been erected on the City Walls, close to the residence of the Taoutae? While they remain there, it is almost impossible for a pedestrian, and quite so for any person on horseback to pass along.—Your obedt. servant,

PERAMBULATOR.

Shanghai, October 15th, 1852.

IT is of great importance to the wellbeing of this community that some efficient means be taken to check the depredations frequently complained of by night-robbers, the following letter reached us this morning:—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—I beg to inform you that our Store was entered by robbers last evening, and robbed of several articles amount about Drs. 100. They forced their entrance through a door by wrenching the staple and breaking the lock, this is the second time within the last three weeks: the first time they made a hole through the roof of the house and through the ceiling down into the office. To our satisfaction we missed nothing from it. We had a European boy sleeping in the adjoining room, the thieves must have been alarmed and after all their trouble departed without booty. These robberies cannot be done by strangers as one of the drawers in our office that we were in the habit of keeping the key of, the money safe, was the only drawer ransacked. In the last robbery, particular goods were picked out, and many others of more value were not taken, we strongly suspect that the servants of the establishment are the ringleaders.—We remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servants,

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 16th, 1852.

JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

ARITHMETIC.

(Continued from No. 113.)

In examining the productions of the Chinese, one finds considerable difficulty in assigning the precise date for the origin of any mathematical process; for on almost every point, where we consult a native author, we find references to some still earlier work on the subject. The high veneration with which it has been customary for them to look upon the labours of the ancients, has made them more desirous of elucidating the works of their predecessors, than of seeking fame in an untrodden path; so that some of their most important formulæ have reached the state in which we now find them by an almost innumerable series of increments. One of the most remarkable of these is the 大衍 *Ta-yen* "Great Extension," a rule for the resolution of indeterminate problems. This rule is met with in embryo in Sun Tsze's Arithmetical Classic[*] under the name of 物不知數 *Wuh puh che soo* "Unknown numerical quantities," where after a general statement in four lines of rhyme, the following question is proposed:—

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[*] It is also said that seditious persons have been lately erasing the Title of the present Emperor *Hien-fung*, from the Government Proclamations on the walls of the ancient Capital, substituting that of the insurgent Tienteh in its stead.

[†] Among these we have been told there is one Wang, formerly District Magistrate of this City, afterwards attached to the staff of Yu-kien the "English rebel queller" who died after the battle of Chinhai in 1841, and subsequently disgraced Wang is said to be one of their leading men.

[‡] Not wishing to alarm our friends, we may observe that by the latest accounts they are still at the opposite extremity of Kiang-see, a distance of more than two hundred miles.

Given, an unknown number, which when divided by 3, leaves a remainder of 2; when divided by 5, it leaves 3; and when divided by 7, it leaves 2: what is the number? Ans: 23.

This is followed by a special rule for working out the problem, in terms sufficiently concise and eliptical, to elude the comprehension of the casual reader:—

Dividing by 3 with a remainder of 2, set down 140: dividing by 5 with a remainder of 3, set down 63; dividing by 7 with a remainder of 2, set down 30; adding these sums together gives 233, from which subtract 210, and the remainder is the number required.

A more general note succeeds:—

For 1 obtained by 3, set down 70: for 1 obtained by 5, set down 21: for 1 obtained by 7, set down 15; when the sum is 106 or above, subtract 105 from it, and the remainder is the number required.

In tracing the course of this process, we find it gradually becoming clearer, till towards the end of the Sung dynasty, when the writings of Tsin Keu-chaou put us in full possession of the principle, and enable us to unravel the meaning of the above mysterious assemblage of numerals. Applying the principles of the *Ta-yen* as there laid down:—Multiplying together the three divisors 3, 5, and 7, gives 105 for the 衍母 *Yen-moo* "Extension parent." Divide this by the 定母 *Ting-moo* "Fixed parent" 7, the quotient 15 is the 衍數 *Yen-soo* "Extension number." Divide this again by 7, and there is an overplus of 1, which is the 乘率 *Ching-suh* "Multiplying term;" by which, multiply the Extension number 15, and the product 15 is the 用數 *Yung soo* "Use number," or as it is given above,—*for 1 obtained by 7, set down 15.* Divide the Extension parent 105 by the Fixed parent 5, and the quotient 21 is the Extension number. Divide this again by 5, and the overplus 1 is the Multiplying term. Multiply the Extension number 21 by this, and the product 21 is the Use number; which is given above, —*for 1 obtained by 5, set down 21.* Divide the Extension parent 105 by the Fixed parent 3, and the quotient 35 is the Extension number. Divide this again by 3, and there is a 奇 *Ke*, "Remainder" of 2. This Remainder being more than unity is then submitted to a subsidiary process termed 求一 *Keu Yih* "Finding unity," which is the alternate division of the Extension parent and Remainder by each other, till the remainder is reduced to 1; the result in the present instance is 2 which is the Multiplying term; by which multiply the Extension number, and the product 70 is the Use number; which is the meaning of the sentence,—*for 1 obtained by 3, set down 70.* Having thus obtained the several Use numbers, multiply the corresponding original remainders by these;—70×2=140; 21×3=63; 15×2=30; add these three numbers together as stated in the rule, and the sum is 233; from which subtract as many times the parent number 105 as it will admit, which making 210, the remainder is 23, the number required.

The general principles of the *Ta-yen* are probably given in their simplest form, in the above rudimentary problem of Sun Tsze; Subsequent authors enlarging on the idea, applied it with much effect to that complex system of cycles and epicycles which form such a prominent feature in the middle-age astronomy of the Chinese. The reputed originator of this theory as applied to astronomy is the priest Yih Hing who had scarcely finished the rough draft of his work 大衍曆書 *Ta-yen leih shoo*, when he died A.D. 717.

But it is in the "Nine sections of the art of numbers" by Tsin Keu chaou that we have the most full and explicit details on this subject. Here we have the various applications of this theory worked out at great length; the first problem being to find a solution of a passage in the Yih King treating of the origin of the divining numbers:—

Qu. In the Yih King it is said,—'The Great Extension number is 50, and the Use number is 49.' Again it is said,—'It is divided into 2, to represent the 2 spheres; 1 is suspended to represent the 3 powers; they are drawn out by 4, to represent the 4 seasons; three changes complete a symbol, and eighteen changes perfect the diagram.' What is the rule for the Extension and what are the several numbers?

The 4 cardinal numbers, 1 the senior male, 2 the junior female, 3 the junior male, and 4 the junior female, are used to start with as the Origin numbers. In a second row, opposite each number respectively, is placed the product of the other three.

Origin numbers, ...	1	2	3	4
Extension numbers...	24	12	8	6

The sum of these lower numbers gives 50, the *Great Extension number* alluded to in the text of the Yih King: 50 being an even number and consequently unsuitable for the Use number, the Origin numbers are severally taken in pairs and common divisors sought; where this is obtained, the number which gives an odd quotient is divided by it, but the other is not. The result of this last operation gives the Fixed parent numbers, and the Extension numbers are obtained the same as before.

Fixed parents, ...	1	1	3	4
Extension numbers,..	12	12	4	3

Subtract from the respective Extension numbers, as many of the corresponding Fixed parents as they will admit, so as always to leave some remainder.

Fixed parents, ...	1	1	3	4
Remainders,......	1	1	1	3

The three Remainders 1 become the respective Multiplying terms, and submitting the last remainder 3 to the process for Finding unity, the Multiplying term 3 is obtained. By these four terms multiply the respective Extension numbers, and the Expansion use numbers are obtained.

Fixed parents, ...	1	1	3	4
Expansion use,......	12	12	4	9

The second Origin number 2 having been reduced 1 at the beginning, once the Extension parent 12 is consequently added to the second Expansion number, and the Expansion numbers then become the Fixed use numbers, and stand as follows:—

Origin numbers, ...	1	2	3	4
Fixed use numbers,..	12	24	3	9

The four upper numbers here are those employed in drawing the divining straws. The sum of the four lower numbers is 49 which is denominated the *Use number* in the text of the Yih King, being the number of the straws used in divination. These 49 divining straws being divided at randon between the two hands, one hand containing an even number, the other must contain odd. In the present instance, the left hand is supposed to hold the odd number 33, though unknown by the enquirer. In drawing them out by 1 at a time, as it is known there must be a remainder of 1, the number 1 is suspended at first, as it is said in the text, 1 *is suspended to represent the 3 powers.* The straws are then drawn in so many successive operations by 2, 3, and 4 at a time, which give respectively the remainders 1, 3 and 1, and these are put down in three parcels. Making the suspended 1, the first parcel, we have then the following numbers:—

Use numbers, ...	12	24	4	9
Parcels;	1	1	3	1

Multiply these parcels by the respective Use numbers and the Full numbers are obtained.

Full numbers, ...	12	24	12	9

Adding together these 4 numbers gives 57, from which subtract the Extension parent 12 as many times as it will admit and there is a remainder of 9, which make the dividend, and divide it by 3 the Extension measure, when the quotient 3 is the junior male, and represents the single stroke symbol.

In this manner by changing the odd number in the left-hand different symbols might be obtained. 1, representing two whole strokes; 2, representing one broken stroke; 3, one whole stroke; and 4, one whole and one broken stroke. Such was the means employed in former times for diving into futurity; the various diagrams of Fo-he being thus obtained were supposed to set forth the destiny of enquirers. Some knowledge of the Yih King is necessary to enable one to understand these diagrams, which are evidently the relics of a very ancient system of divination.

The 2nd problem is to find the epoch of conjunction of the terms of concurrent cycles of time. The question is given as follows:—

Let the solar year be equal to 365¼ days, the moon's revolution, $29\frac{499}{940}$ days, and the *Kea-tsze*, 60 days. Suppose in the year A.D. 1216, the 53d day of the *Kea-tsze* or sexagenary cycle of days is the 1st of the 11th month; the 57th day of the *Kea-tsze* is the Winter solstice or 1st day of the solar year; and the 1st day of the *Kea-tsze* is the 9th day of the month. Required the time between two conjunctions of the commencement of these three cycles; also, the time that has already elapsed, and how much has yet to run. *Ans.* The time between two conjunctions, 18,240 years: 225,600 months: 6,662,160 days: number of years already past 9,163: number of years unexpired, 9,077.

The 3rd problem relates to the calculation of labour; 4 companies of men varying in number being engaged in raising an embankment; each company has an equal portion of work allotted to it; the amount of the work is not stated; but the force of each company, and the quantity left unfinished by each company after the last full day's work is given, from which it is required to find the gross amount of the labour performed.

(To be continued.)

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[*] Native writers are divided in opinion as to the time when Sun Tsze lived; some consider him the same as Sun Woo-tsze, a military officer during the Heptarchy about B.C. 220. The more probable opinion however, is that he lived towards the end of the Han or during the Wei dynasty in the third century of the Christian era.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF EUROPEAN ASTRONOMY BY THE JESUITS, AT PEKING.

(Continued from No. 115.)

During the time of Shun-che, who gave him the appellation *Tung-wei-keaou-sze*, Master of Subtleties, Schaal appended to the *Sin-fa-leih-shoo*, a history of Western Astronomy, and from this, the modern Chinese historian Yuen-yuen, has drawn most of his materials where he treats of foreign astronomers. Here are found the history of Meton[*] and the Golden Number, Hipparchus[†] and the precession, and Ptolemy[‡] and the epicycles and deferents. The Holy See had chosen the latter for their great authority in matters astronomical, and where reason failed to see why there should be such complexity in the system of the universe required it to be received as an article of faith. The Jesuit translator therefore, who was all obedience, thought he could do no better service then give the Chinese, a detailed account of the Almagest. Thus the crude Astronomy of nearly two thousand years ago, has been reprinted many times over by Chinese authors down to the present time.

Alphonsus of Portugal,[§] the Astronomer-king, has a share in the narrative, and others, ancient and modern, whose names as they stand in their Chinese form are sometimes difficult to identify. Yuen-yuen makes a comment on the merits of each as he proceeds. With much that is sound and sensible, he is also strongly prejudiced in some of the judgments that he passes from his critical chair. The Chinese will mistake prejudice for patriotism. To trace almost every scientific discovery of their western visitors back to their own ancient sages, before the books were burned, they think a duty to their country. Our Chinese reviewer of the past, is fairly at a loss when he comes to Copernicus[‖]. The Jesuit fathers have been inconsistent. The accounts given by different hands of this great astronomer, exhibit to him an irreconcileable discrepancy. Which is he to believe? In George the third's time, he finds the fathers ascribing the doctrine of the earth's motion to Copernicus, while in that of the English Civil wars when he had already been dead a century, no whisper was breathed on the subject. After asking, why it is that the Western foreigners contradict each other in this way, he proceeds with his history. But though he does not say so, his confidence in western statements must have been shaken.

Commenting upon Ptolemy's astronomy, in another part of his work, he says that in China, from the Han dynasty downwards improvements were constantly being made in astronomy. And how is it, he asks, that in the West from Ptolemy to the close of the Ming dynasty, there has been but one system, that of the epicyles. Thus he completely turns the tables on us. Progress was the law in China for all those ages, while Europe was standing still.[**] Our author admits afterwards that there is progress now in the western world, much too rapid in fact for his countrymen to keep pace with. They have given up circles, he says, and taken to ellipses. They assert that it is the earth that moves in the ecliptic and not the sun, and we do not know where their changes will end. It would be gratuitous after this to tell the author that modern astronomers have shown that the sun is actually moving rapidly among the stars, and revolving round one of the Pleiades. He would only be more incredulous of European science, and betaking himself in despair to the Shoo-king, and Yaou and Shun, determine to believe just what they believed so far as theory was concerned, and no more.

While the first Tartar Emperor was living, Schaal and his companions, kept their position, though enemies were not few, and murmurings were heard at the favour enjoyed by foreigners. After his death a change came in their fortunes. The guardians of the young emperor K'ang-he were not indisposed to listen to complaints against them. When Yang of Hwuy-chow presented a memorial containing ten charges against Schaal, he and his fellow astronomers were dismissed from their situations. The old astronomical method of the Ming Dynasty was then employed once more. Schaal had passed many years in his position and had laboured hard to promote science and advance his religion. His baptized converts were numbered by multitudes, as was the case with most of the Catholic Missionaries in those times. The danger of his converts and fellow missionaries from persecution, and his own disgrace, seem to have hastened his end. He died at this juncture, 1665.

Five years afterwards K'ang-he recalled the Missionaries and remained their friend during his long reign of 61 years. Ferdinand Verbiest (南懷仁 Nan-hwae-jin), had come to China in the first year of K'ang-he; but it was not till 1673 when that emperor, then eighteen years of age, assumed the reins of government, that he was appointed assessor[†] to the Tribunal of Astronomy. Three years afterwards he became President.[‡] This was a reward for having completed a set of new astronomical instruments. K'ang-he had a passion for curiosities of this kind; Kircher relates that when he received them as new presents from the Missionaries, they were placed by him in his own private apartments, to be admired and studied in his leisure hours. Verbiest published a description of the instruments,[§] and completed an extensive work begun by Schaal, containing tables for calculating eclipses, &c.[‖] In 1683 he was sent to Shing-king, the capital of Manchuria, to take its latitude, and on his return published another work on eclipses. In this he says that instruments and geometrical diagrams are indispensable to progress in mathematical science. Yuen-yuen referring to this remark approvingly, says that "the knowledge of "Geometry possessed by the Europeans, assisted "them in constructing instruments. Having good "instruments, they could make good observations. "Making good observations, they could calculate "accurately, and so they could predict celestial "phenomena without error. We on the other "hand, neglecting this, give all our attention to "cycles, revolving numbers, mystical harmonies, "and magical lines: and thus subject ourselves "to be quietly laughed at by foreigners." It is a matter of regret that a man who could write so wisely as this, should not always take the same calm and truthful view of his country's faults and wants.

(To be continued.)

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[*] 默冬 Meitung.

[†] 依巴谷 Epakuh. 歲差 Precession.

[‡] 多祿某 [illegible] 本輪 Epicycle.

[§] 亞而封所王 Arfongso.

[‖] 哥白尼 Kopihne.

[**] The improvements of 第谷 or 地谷 Tycho, the author considers the same in system with Ptolemy's. A further reference to the work of T'singlae the Taouist priest of Canton, renders a note necessary in correction of what was said of it in a preceding page. He describes the motion of Venus and Mercury round the Sun with their phases, and the Moons of Jupiter and Saturn. T'singlae's teacher, one of the prefaces informs us, had received from Europeans *vivâ voce* information, which was embodied in this work. Whether he derived the above facts from the latter source, or from the writings of the earlier Missionaries Ricci, de Ursis and Diaz, whom he mentions as his chief authors, can only be determined by referring to their books. In Yuen Yuen's analysis of these books, nothing of them appears. The telescope he ascribes to Mei-tseo (Metius), and the discovery of the phenomena above alluded to is then related, without saying by whom. It is improbable, although the contrary was said in the preceding sheet, that Schaal would omit any of these obvious phenomena. If his own works could be procured, a juster estimate could be formed of him, than through a native author. What he kept back, was most likely nothing more than the Copernican theory, and the laws of Kepler.

[†] 欽天監監副

[‡] 欽天監監正

[§] 新製靈臺儀象志

[‖] 康熙永年表

Melbourne papers (*The Argus*) to 7th August, have been kindly brought us by Captain Maxton of the *Duilius.*

The gold excitement continues unabated. We give an extract about the New Bingara Gold Diggings:—

Sydney, from our own Correspondent.—*2nd August,* 1852.—The northerns, or such of them as I have met with in Sydney, are elated beyond measure by the discovery of Gold at Bingara Creek. They had, indeed, nearly given up all hope, and were naturally depressed to see vessels after vessel carrying away the most industrious and enterprising of their laborers to Sydney. The mail communication between Moreton Bay is so infrequent that it is impossible to collect any definite intelligence yet respecting the Bingara Creek Diggings, beyond what has appeared in the journals; but the statements made by these, are fully borne out by such other information as can be procured. There will, consequently, be an immediate rush to that quarter, diminishing, at least for a time, the pressure of emigration to Victoria.—*Melbourne Argus,* August 7.

The Bingara Diggings.—We have been favored by Mr. Jacob Gorrick with the following extract from a letter received from Mr. George Hammond, dated Bingara, July 18th, 1852:—"I write to give you a little information of the Bingara Diggings. I went to the diggings on Thursday last, and they were all doing pretty well. There is one party of five got about 6lbs. weight this week. One man with a tin dish and spoon got 23 ounces; I gave him £56 for it. One old man got 1lb. weight in six feet of ground. I have now got two claims on the same gully; I opened one yesterday, and got about 7 ounces out. I think they will be the richest diggings ever were found in the colony. Gold is selling here at £3 per ounce."—*(Sydney Morning Herald.)—Ibid.*

As the Bingara does not appear on Sir Thomas Mitchell's map, it may be requisite to mention that it is about thirty-seven miles west from Warialda, and about double that distance north-west from Tamworth. As the diggings are on the ascent to the table land, the climate is very fine and equable. The road from Sydney is through Maitland, the valley of the Hunter, and Tamworth.

Intelligence has reached Sydney that the Diggings at Bingara Creek, which we alluded to about a month since, are exceedingly rich. The place which at present appears to be the richest, is at the eastern branch of the Bingara Creek, and very close to a creek called Courongoura, which flows direct to the Gwydir; the heads of these creeks are only a few yards apart. The Commissioner of the district picked with a penknife, out of the dry soil, nearly three penny-weights of gold, in two hours and a half. A man named Watson obtained, from Saturday night to Thursday morning, twenty-two ounces (including a four ounce nugget) with no other tools than a shear blade and a tin dish. Another man in two days scraped out a pound *avoirdupois,* with nothing but an iron spoon and a knife. A party of four, who had only been there a day or two, had thirty-five ounces. In a few days we shall have information of these creeks having been more systematically worked, for a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday says, that the report of their richness was spreading, and he met many persons on their way up.—*Ibid.*

The Chinese Everywhere.—The painstaking and laborious Chinese are overflowing their teeming hive, where for centuries they have increased without check, and swarms are radiating in every direction and settling in almost every land. Already they have monopolized all branches of industry in the Philippine Islands. In Siam they number over 500,000—in all the islands of the Indian Ocean they have found a footing. They have been imported in Australia, and now work side by side or under the superintendence of the British colonist. They are found to be excellent laborers in the Sandwich Islands, and cultivate sugar and tropical crops with great success. Some of the wealthiest are even working sugar plantations on their own account. They have been introduced into Peru, and are largely employed in working the guano beds; that form so material a portion of the riches of that country. Of their influx here we need not speak. All are acquainted with it. But this outpouring of the Celestials does not stop here. They have just made their appearance in Panama, and are in request there as laborers. Even to Cuba they have found their way and the first importation of 600 was found to work so well, to be so much more industrious and intelligent than the savage African, just torn from his native shores, that they had come into great favor, and a contract had been made to import 8,000 more of them to work the sugar and tobacco plantations. They have proved a useful people wherever they have gone, and if they can be induced to turn their attention to agriculture, the draining of our overflowed lands, the cultivation of rice, tea, &c., California will be vastly the gainer by the introduction.—*San Francisco Herald,* August 16.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM.

London—September 22, John Knox—23, Sea Witch—25, Abergeldie.
Liverpool—October 14, Rossmond—15, Mencius.
New York—October 1, Panama, (Am.)
California—September 22, Sea Nymph, (Am.)—October 3, White Squall, (Am.)—3, Severn, (Am.)—3, 3, Antelope, (Am.)—10, Horsburgh, (Am.)
Honolulu—September 30, Kate Hayes, (Am.)
Australia—October 13, Duilius.
Bombay—October 10, Lanrick—11, Dean.
Singapore—September 24, Menzies.
Manila—September 20, Oxnard, (Am.)
Hongkong—September 24, Audax—25, Minna, (Am.)—October 3, Daniel Ross, (Ham.)—5, Iona—10, Success—10, Aurora—11, Argonaut, (Am.)
Amoy—September 24, Pleiades, (Dut.)

PASSENGERS—per *Sea Nymph*, Messrs. C. Duben and L. Saurman.

◆

DEPARTURES FOR

London—September 20, Ann Nelson—27, Wisconsin, (Am.)—27, Mehemet Ali—October 2, William Stewart—15, John Knox.
Liverpool—September 20, Viscount Sandon.
Cork—October 8, Panic.
New York—Sept. 25, Aramingo, (Am.)—25, Witchcraft, (Am.)—October 2, Seaman's Bride, (Am.)—2, Lantao, (Am.)—8, Channing, (Am.)—8, Tarolinta, (Am.)—10, Huntingdon, (Am.)—15, Oxnard, (Am.)
Boston—October 2, George E. Webster, (Am.)
West Coast of America—September 17, Prince Menshikoff, [illegible]
Australia—September 25, Frances Barclay—October 5, Reindeer, (Hw.)
Singapore—October 15, Sisters.
Manila—October 15, Severn, (Am.)
Hongkong—September 18, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—19, Nymph—27, Audax—Oct. 1, Minna, (Am.)—8, Iona—12, Daniel Ross, (Ham.)—16, Lanrick.
Amoy—September 21, Kitty—22, Trident—25, Clarissa.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. R. J. Gilman, J. D. Gibb, F. A. King, F. Westray, C. D. Mugford, J. H. Everett, C. R. Moulton, C. A. Koch, C. H. Head, H. Husband, Sin Long, and Sin Long, Junr., E. P. da Silva, J. P. Roza, Southong, Sik Hing, and A Hung—per *Witchcraft*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Boone.

MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1852.

Grey Shirtings,	104,730	pieces.
	1,280	bales.
White Shirtings,	20,600	pieces.
Fancy Cottons,	2,917	,,
	6,348	yards.
Printed Cottons,	2,683	pieces.
Colored Cottons,	1,200	,,
Figured Cotton,	1,800	,,
Dyed Cottons,	140	pkges.
Handkerchiefs,	100	dozens.
[illegible] Twills,	1,850	pieces.
Grey Domestics,	[illegible]	,,
Brown Domestics,	38,345	,,
Bleached Domestics,	1,250	,,
Woollens,	4,230	changs.
Camlets,	100	pieces.
Velvets,	910	,,
Velveteens,	2,799	pieces.
Chintzes,	1,050	,,
	(value Drs. 830)	
Long Ells,	7,820	,,
	3,600	changs.
	286	bales.
Imitation Camlets,	1,044	changs.
Unenumerd. Woollens, (value Drs. 200)		
Spanish Stripes,	9,387	changs.
	20	trusses.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Success,* from Hongkong—Printed Cotton, (value Drs. 1,325) 15 cases—Woollens, (580 pieces, 2,808 changs) 99 trusses—Hay, 100 trusses—Personal Stores, 8 packages.

Per *Aurora,* from Hongkong—Woollens, (120 pieces, 704 changs) 20 packages—Long Ells, (6,100 changs) 1,000—Twills, 2,815—White Twills, 2,600—White Shirtings, 4,000 pieces—Mats, 215 packages—Wine, 34 cases—Personal Stores, 69 packages—Sugar, (1,360 piculs) 1,193 packages.

Per *Sea Witch,* from London—Grey Shirtings, 52,500 pieces—Camlets, 685 changs—Wine, 80 cases & casks.

For Re-exportation—Long Ells, 60 bales—Spanish Stripes, 17 bales.

◆

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Trident,* for Amoy—Dried Vegetables, 686 piculs.

Per *Clarissa,* for Amoy and Singapore—Gypsum, 500 piculs.

◆

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 9, Iona, ... *for* Hongkong.
10, Tarolinta, (Am.)........ ,, New York.
10, Channing, (Am.)......... ,, New York.
15, Huntingdon, (Am.)....... ,, New York.
15, Panic, ... ,, Cork.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 14th October, 1852.

During the past week nearly two inches of rain fell within 48 hours. The afternoon of the 11th had been exceedingly sultry, the thermometer attaining an altitude of 81°, accompanied by a considerable descent of the Barometrical column, and a change of wind from N.E. to S.E.; towards night the thunder was heard approaching and before midnight one terrific clap ushering in torrents of rain announced the presence of the storm. The next morning the temperature still continued unabated and the thermometer was noticed to attain a height of 81°. In the afternoon the wind veered again to N.E. and began to blow freshly, and continued so on the 13th and 14th, reducing the temperature at one time as low as 53°.

The crops do not seem to have suffered materially. The Paddy is almost entirely housed, and the fields in some places under the plough. Among the cotton may be noticed holes dibbled for the sowing of beans, which in some places are already above ground. In a few fields the green shoots of wheat already springing into light give promise of the harvest of another year.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
8	F.	30.27	30.18	30.14	73.5	69.5	E. to E.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.06
9	S.	30.13	30.15	29.99	80.0	73.0	S.E.	N.	0.00	0.00
10	S.	30.17	30.16	30.04	74.5	72.5	N.N.E. to N.E.	N.	0.00	0.06
11	M.	30.09	30.18	29.94	78.0	73.0	S. to S.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.02
12	Tu.	30.04	30.13	29.90	82.0	75.5	N.E.	E.S.E.	1.44	0.48
13	W.	30.21	30.19	30.16	59.0	66.0	N.N.W.	N.	0.52	0.17
14	Th.	30.39	30.26	30.29	59.0	66.5	N.N.W. to N.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.01
Shanghae, 15th October, 1852.				Mean	72.2	70.8		Total	1.96	0.80

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs: during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir.—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir.—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

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NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 10	Success	B. ship	333	Pipon	Hongkong	Sep. 15	Sundries	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 10	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Crockett	Bombay	Aug. 27	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 10	Aurora	B. ship	375	Cowie	Hongkong	Sep. 21	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 10	Horsburgh	A. ship	540	Crocker	California		Ballast	Order.
,, 11	Argonaut	A. ship	575	Nott	Hongkong	Sep. 25	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
,, 11	Dean	B. brig	191	Kinly	Bombay	Aug. 15	Opium	Lindsay and Co.
,, 13	Duilius	B. bark	328	Maxton	Australia	Aug. 7	Ballast	Shaw, Bland and Co.
,, 14	Rosamond	B. ship	365	Gething	Liverpool	June 2	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
,, 15	Mencius	B. ship	609	Penrice	Liverpool	May 6	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 9	Panic	B. ship	449	Howard	Cork	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co.
,, 16	Huntingdon	A. bark	335	Jones	New York	Tea, &c.	Wetmore and Co.
,, 12	Daniel Ross	H. bark	390	Kettles	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 15	Oxnard	A. ship	565	Hinkley	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 15	Severn	A. bark	572	Gardner	Manila	Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 15	Sisters	B. brig	172	Godshall	Singapore	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
,, 15	John Knox	B. bark	226	Munroe	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
,, 16	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Crockett	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Gitana,	London	217	May 29	1,971,960	187,390	96	1,000	
Lockett,	Liverpool	376	June 5	4,409,197	81,535	1,464		
Crystal Palace,	London	494	,, 23	1,496,864	219,044	2,560	4,200	
Emily,	Liverpool	758	July 9	1,598,599	118,564	1,391		
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	,, 17	4,798,420	20,000	1,978		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	685	Sep. 25	B. ship	600	Brock	Reiss and Co.		
Affghan	681	Sep. 10	B. ship	675	Sharp	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Ala	224	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Andalusia	255	Sep. 13	A. ship	771	Willson	Wetmore and Co.	London	
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	Lindsay and Co.		
Antelope	243	Oct. 3	A. ship	507	Crosby	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Argonaut		Oct. 11	A. ship	575	Nott	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Aurora	688	Oct. 10	B. ship	375	Cowie	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Berenice	661	Aug. 6	B. bark	332	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Australia	
Countess of Derby	675	Aug. 25	B. bark	328	Stareich	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Australia	
Dean		Oct. 11	B. brig	191	Kinly	Lindsay and Co.		
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung.	
Duilius	689	Oct. 13	B. ship	328	Maxton	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Glenlyon		Aug. 21	B. bark	348	Robinson	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Horsburgh		Oct. 10	A. ship	540	Crocker	Order.		
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Order.	London	
Kate Hayes	239	Sep. 30	A. ship	750	Mauran	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
La Felice	677	Aug. 31	B. bark	294	Shaw	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Mencius		Oct. 15	B. ship	609	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Menzies	686	Sep. 24	B. ship	449	Branthwaite	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Bristol	
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. bg.	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Palmetto	232	Aug. 27	A. bark	282	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Panama	240	Oct. 1	A. ship	612	Dearborn	Russell and Co.	New York	
Pielades	5	Sep. 24	Du. bq.	424	Perry	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.		
Rosamond		Oct. 14	B. ship	365	Gething	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. bg.	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Sea Nymph	237	Sep. 22	A. ship	537	Hale	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
Sea Witch	684	Sep. 25	B. ship	336	Healon	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Success	687	Oct. 10	B. ship	333	Pipon	Hargreaves and Co.		
Time	678	Sep. 10	B. schr	135	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Australia	
White Squall	241	Oct. 3	A. ship	1115	Kennedy	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
William Hughes			A. brig	250	*Laid up*	J. Dewsnap.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,411
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,349	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,193
Year 1846-47,	8,937,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,135	923,987	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,571
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,356	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,356	25,509	35,616	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,331
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,826	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,241
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,111
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,121	546,883	13,367,497	13,112
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	[illegible]	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,336
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,311

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,069	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,070	342,421	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	31
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	253,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,141	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	233
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA NAD SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,311
United States,	31	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,611

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
July 26	Hannibal,	576	London													465,342	1,201			
,, 27	Challenger,	698	London													628,500	1,000			
,, 29	Nightingale,	1063	London													382,161	2,573			
Aug. 2	John Bertram,	1080	London													474,490	3,451			
,, 3	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool													393,910	214			
,, 10	Equator,	235	London													259,598				
,, 12	Cambalu,	536	Liverpool													585,696	108	3 cases		
,, 23	Helen Lindsay,	544	London													465,996	841			
,, 23	Eclipse,	1222	London													856,745	610			
,, 27	Niagara,	336	London													291,737	139			
,, 31	Maranon,	568	London													567,480				
Sept. 2	Menam,	461	London													320,000	679			
,, 8	John Bunyan,	466	London													505,000	1,114			
,, 11	Prince Charlie,	413	London													370,000	660			
,, 13	Crisis,	426	Liverpool													464,000				
,, 13	Earl of Chester,	517	London													474,792				
,, 13	Countess of Seafield,	450	London													510,000	63			
,, 20	Viscount Sandon,	540	Liverpool													548,000	44			73
,, 21	Ann Nelson,	404	London													322,230	1,090			
,, 27	Mahomet Ali,	351	London													312,363	4			
Oct. 1	Wisconsin,	942	London													1,017,948	531			11
,, 2	William Stewart,	576	London													354,407	385			36
,, 9	Panic,	449	Cork													495,560				
,, 15	John Knox,	296	London													260,280	392			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks Pieces	Raw Silk Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 14	Sea Breeze,	311	New York	237,500			237,500	6,100						6,100	243,600				
Aug. 28	Candare,	398	New York					20,600	41,000	13,200	260,700	27,900	49,200	413,000	413,000				200
,, 30	Oriental,	1003	New York	27,700			27,700	97,800	60,000	34,000	525,800	65,900	91,200	874,700	902,400			56	15,610
Sept. 2	Ariel,	598	New York	20,500			20,500	53,400	36,400	37,900	405,400	39,100	33,300	605,500	626,000			8	2,559
,, 6	Mechanics' Own,	540	New York	51,800			51,800	42,000	21,100	35,600	287,300	49,800	44,900	481,100	532,900				
,, 6	Snow Squall,	742	New York					42,000	39,300	40,100	361,700	27,200	41,200	551,500	551,500			20	425
,, 13	Houqua,	582	New York	22,200			22,200	22,700	23,200	30,800	298,400	26,400	29,000	450,500	472,700				
				359,700			359,700	264,600	284,600	211,600	2,139,500	236,300	255,800	3,388,500	3,985,700			84	19,085
,, 25	Aramingo,	720	New York																
,, 25	Witchcraft,	1310	New York																
Oct. 2	Seaman's Bride,	668	New York																
,, 2	Lantao,	594	New York																
,, 2	George E. Webster,	354	Boston																
,, 8	Channing,	535	New York																
,, 8	Tarolinta,	349	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
July 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney *via* Manila,													88,200			
Sep. 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			
,, 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Australia													175,139			
Oct. 7	Reindeer,	161	Australia													82,273			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,															
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong,														672	14 cases
Sep. 13	Time,	94	Woosung														22	
,, 17	Spec,	105	Woosung													63,264		
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,													20,461		
																	252	15 cases

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AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]